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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursifaint storige tion 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Phereunder

PART III

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	January 1, 2007 A		1/DD/YY
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIFICAT	ION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: BCC Adv	visory Services, LLC	OF	FICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI	NESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No).)	FIRM I.D. NO.
5000 Birch Street	Suite 7500		
	(No and Street)		
Newport Beach	California	9262	26
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE Edward Bixler	RSON TO CONTACT IN REGA	RD TO THIS REPORT (949) 833	-3767
		(Area Co	de – Telephone Number)
B. ACC	DUNTANT IDENTIFICAT	ION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT w Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Publ	-	Report*	
	Name - if individual, state last, first, m	ddle name)	
9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170	Northridge	CA	91324
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant Accountant not resident in Unit	THO	CESSED 1 3 2008 MSON	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	NCIAL	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Edward Bixler	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanyin BCC Advisory Services, LLC	g financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of December 31	, 20 ()7 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, prop	rietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, exce	pt as follows:
and allowing	/ A K
State of <u>California</u> County of Orange	Signature
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to	before Managing farm
me this 25 day of February, 20	
V	<u> </u>
Notary Public	K. SANTINA
recary 1 done	Commission # 1886783
This report ** contains (check all applicab	le boxes): Compared to the boxes Compared to the
(a) Facing Page.(b) Statement of Financial Condition.	My Comm. Expires Jun 12, 2009
(b) Statement of Financial Condition. (c) Statement of Income (Loss)	
(d) Statement of Changes in Cash Flow	vs
_ ` '	ders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilitie	s Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital.	
	Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
	ssion or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
	priate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the fthe Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	ited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	
(l) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental	
(n) A report describing any material in	adequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors BCC Advisory Services, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of BCC Advisory Services, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BCC Advisory Services, LLC as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California February 26, 2008

We Focus & Caresm

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash	<u>`\$</u>	25,000
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	25,000
Liabilities and Member's Equity		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable & accrued expenses Payable to related party Income taxes payable	\$	2,500 3,000 800
Total liabilities		6,300
Member's equity		18,700
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$</u>	25,000

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Statement of Operations For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Expenses

Occupancy Other operating expenses		\$	3,000 2,500
Total expenses			5,500
Net income (loss)	before income tax provision		(5,500)
Income tax provision			800
Net income (loss)		<u>\$</u>	(6,300)

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Statement of Changes of Member's Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		Member's Equity		
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	_		
Contributions		25,000		
Net income (loss)		(6,300)		
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$</u>	18,700		

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities: Net income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			\$	(6,300)
(Decrease) increase in: Accounts payable & accrued expenses	\$	2,500		
Payable to related party		3,000		
Income taxes payable		800		
Total adjustments			_	6,300
Net cash provided by operating activities				_
Cash flows from investing activities:				-
Cash flows from financing activities: Proceeds from contributions		25,000		
Net cash used in financing activities				25,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash				25,000
Cash at beginning of year			_	
Cash at end of year			<u>\$</u>	25,000
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid during the year for Interest Income taxes	\$ \$	_ _		

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

BCC Advisory Services, LLC (the "Company") is a California Limited Liability Company ("LLC") registered as a broker/dealer in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company was organized on May 11, 2006, as a wholly owned subsidiary of BCC Capital Partners, LLC (the "Parent"). The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company has just begun its business and plans to operate as a corporate finance advisory firm, providing a range of merger and acquisition ("M&A") solutions for the business market and specialized services in the private placement of securities for its clients. It does not carry security accounts for customers and does not perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company is treated as a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes, in accordance with single member limited liability company rules. All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the member. Therefore no federal tax provision has been provided. However the Company is subject to a gross receipts fee in California in addition to minimum California tax.

Note 2: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company is subject to a limited liability company gross receipts fee with a minimum tax provision of \$800. At December 31, 2007, the Company only recorded the minimum limited liability company income tax of \$800.

Note 3: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During fiscal year 2007, the Company entered into an expense agreement with its Parent, whereby the Company pays the Parent for use of office space, back office support, and general office services. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company incurred \$3,000 of expenses which is

Note 3: <u>RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u> (Continued)

included in occupancy expense in the statement of operations. The payable to the Parent at December 31, 2007 is \$3,000.

Note 4: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognizes in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for

Note 4: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 5: <u>NET CAPITAL</u>

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 8 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$18,700, which was \$13,700 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$6,300) to net capital was 0.34 to 1, which is less than the 8 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a first year broker/dealer.

Note 6: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$800 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule			\$	19,500
Adjustments:				
Provision for income tax	<u>\$</u>	800		
Total adjustments			_	800_
Net capital per audited statements			\$	18,700

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Member's equity	\$	18,700
Less: Non-allowable assets		. –
Net capital		18,700
12 1/2 percent of not appropriate independences	420 ,000	
Net capital required (greater of above)		5,000
Excess net capital	<u>\$</u>	13,700
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 0.34	4: 1	

There was a \$800 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007. See Note 6.

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to BCC Advisory Services, LLC as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

BCC Advisory Services, LLC Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to BCC Advisory Services, LLC as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

BCC Advisory Services, LLC

Supplementary Accountant's Report

on Internal Accounting Control

Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Board of Directors
BCC Advisory Services, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of BCC Advisory Services, LLC (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Brown to associates, Inc.

Northridge, California February 26, 2008

END